

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers, not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 42.

Detailed weather report will be found on the Editorial Page.

# The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

## A HAPPY BLENDING.

The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1920.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE

## ALLIES WILL RESENT WILSON DICTATION IN DEALING WITH TURKS

Lloyd George Brings Italy Into Line and Answer Is Being Drafted.

PREMIER IS VIGOROUS

Determined Upon Smaller Armenia Than London Conference Voted.

FRENCH ALLIANCE NEAR

Will Be Made Part of the Treaty Which Will Be Handed the Porte.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

San Remo, April 19.—Premier Lloyd George, who absolutely dominates the conference of allied Premiers, to-day got his conferees to agree to-day to draw up an answer to President Wilson's Turkish note before discussing further the text of the Turkish treaty. This treaty will be handed to the Turkish plenipotentiaries in Paris on May 10.

The British Premier showed that he was opposed to President Wilson further dictating the attitude of the Entente Allies in European matters. It is understood that he expressed himself strongly on this point.

The reply to President Wilson now is being drafted. It will express the inability of the Allies either to agree to oust the Turk from Constantinople or to create a large Armenia. In fact, the Armenian State probably will be much smaller than was outlined in the London conference.

The Armenian delegation here is greatly disappointed at the apparent intention of the Premiers to modify the original plan for a large Armenian State under the control of the Armenians, and are seeking to get Italian support against Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand of France, who seem to be working in general agreement regarding the Turkish treaty.

A most important development thus far in these conversations appears to be that a Franco-British agreement will be included in the actual treaty, providing that the British fleet shall guard the straits, while Gallipoli will be under an international military force, the French commanding. Marshal Foch and Major-General Sir Henry Wilson now are working out the details of these military terms.

The desire not to arouse the Moslems in Constantinople and elsewhere seems to be controlling the allied policy, resulting in the material modification of the tentative boundaries drawn up in London.

Premier Lloyd George made it clear that he wanted the peace questions settled on economic grounds, and apparently has the Italian Premier with him, by reason of Italy's bad economic situation.

The British Premier has summoned Sir John Curzon, the British oil expert, to San Remo to discuss the question of supplying Italy with petroleum. It would appear that the British are taking their oil supply as a means of obtaining approval of their diplomatic policy regarding Turkey and Germany. Both Italy and France are known to be short of oil.

[The principal point made by President Wilson in his Turkish note was that the Turks should be expelled from Europe. This note also advocated that Turkey should be given to Greece, but that Bulgaria should have the northern part of the province; that the port of Trebizond be given to Armenia; that Turkey renounce her rights in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria and the islands, these territories to be placed in the hands of the Powers for their disposition, and that the final decision as to the control of Constantinople and the Straits be subject to the consent of Russia when it should have a Government that the civilized world recognized.]

## ALLIES PROGRESS ON TURKISH TREATY

Also Determined to Force Germans to Execute Pact.

San Remo, April 19.—The draft of the reply to President Wilson, in accordance with the Council's decision as to the Turkish treaty, will be submitted to the Council to-morrow. This afternoon the Council continued the consideration of the Turkish treaty, discussing the financial clauses, the Baghdad Railroad and Turkish bonds. The financial experts of the three Governments were in attendance.

It was developed that there already has been discussion over the question of enforcing the execution of the treaty of Peace with Germany. There seems no doubt that the Premiers are agreed that a joint declaration should be issued, requiring Germany to fulfill the conditions of the Versailles treaty, and that Germany does not do so the Allies will take measures to compel her. The Premiers, however, have not yet agreed upon the form of pressure to be used should Germany continue negligent.

Premiers Millerand, Nitti and Lloyd George, after their meeting with Foreign Minister Scialoja of Italy, President Berthelot, Political Director of the French Foreign Office; Earl Curzon, British Foreign Minister; and numerous secretaries yesterday at the Villa D'Annunzio, met again late in the afternoon at Premier Nitti's hotel. They were without a moment's discussion that Germany must be told in the most positive manner that she must observe

## U.S. NAVY FLIER FALLS TO DEATH

Lieut. R. W. Thompson, on First Trip Alone, Plunges Into Jamaica Bay.

BODY IS NOT RECOVERED

Commander Douglas and Other Officers of the Station Witness Accident.

Lieut. Richard W. Thompson of the United States Navy Air Service, was killed yesterday afternoon when a seaplane he was piloting on his first flight alone plunged into Jamaica Bay.

His body had not been found at midnight and policemen of the marine division who had joined men from the naval air station at Rockaway Beach in the search for it feared it was buried in the mud. The seaplane in which he was flying was wrecked.

Only few details of the accident, as they were known to the officers of the station, could be obtained. It was learned that Lieut. Thompson, one of the most enthusiastic of the younger officers on the beach, had been in many flights with instructors and had qualified for a solo attempt. He had been waiting for favorable weather.

Thought Conditions Ideal. Yesterday the instructors considered conditions ideal and at three o'clock he climbed into the seat of the Curtiss H-8-2-1 single seater that had been picked out for him.

Assembled on the pier of the station were Commander A. H. Douglas, commanding officer of the station; Lieut. Page, officer of the day; Lieut. Eddy, intelligence officer, and other officers and instructors, who were to witness the flight and mark Thompson according to the qualifications his handling of the plane revealed.

The start was good and the machine began to roar across the bay. Then it began to climb and Thompson, starting a spiral that would take him high over the water, appeared to have perfect control of his plane. He was up 300 feet.

Suddenly the plane seemed to pitch and toss and its nose wobbled. Then it fell into a tail spin. Those watching the flight realized that a tail spin at that low altitude would result in an accident and the accident call was blown on the siren.

Dives Into Shallow Water.

The plane hit the water at a point where the depth was not more than ten feet. The nose was buried in the mud and the wings collapsed. Boats were quickly manned and a rescue crew, led by Commander Douglas and Lieut. Eddy, hurried to the spot. Lieut. F. S. Farrell and Chief Boatman's Mate L. A. Moore were set to diving in an attempt to locate the aviator. They were unsuccessful.

The wreck of the plane was towed ashore and it will be inspected before the investigation, which was immediately begun, has been completed.

It was reported on the beach that Lieut. Thompson could not have strapped himself into his seat, and those who advanced that theory as a reason for the failure of the flight declared that the machine striking the water would have thrown the body far away from the spot where the wreck was found. The naval officers scouted this suggestion.

Lieut. Thompson was a native of Raleigh, N. C. He was in the Junior class of his rank.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT STILL FOR ZIONISM

Favors Founding Jewish State in Palestine.

LONDON, April 19.—Recent rumors of an alleged change in the policy of the British Government regarding the Jews in Palestine gave rise to another question in the House of Commons to-day, when the Foreign Secretary was asked to define the Government's exact policy with respect to the future position of the Jews in Palestine. Cecil Harcourt, Under Secretary, replied: "The policy of the Government remains as defined in Mr. Balfour's declaration on November 2, 1917."

It will be recalled that Mr. Balfour's declaration on that occasion was to the effect that Great Britain was in accord with the Jewish aspirations for the establishment of a national home in Palestine and would give its support to this project.

## D'ANNUNZIO FORMING 'LEAGUE OF FIUME'

Calls Upon Oppressed Peoples of Every Sphere to Join.

By the Associated Press. Trieste, April 19.—Gabriele D'Annunzio is forming an Anti-League of Nations, consisting of minority elements in all countries of "oppressed peoples" which will be called "The League of Fiume." He has invited a conference at Fiume on May 15. Delegates are expected from Egypt, Ireland, Turkey, Persia, Montenegro, Hungary and India. Leon Kochinich, D'Annunzio's "Secretary for Foreign Affairs," said to the Associated Press: "We will include in the League of Fiume all peoples which the Peace Conference has put under the heel of peoples of other races."

A HUND IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH. While you have the Sun and New York Herald in hand read the "Hot Water" column.—Ad.

## ENTIRE NATION IN OVERALLS IF DENIM HOLDS UP

Economy Garb Finds Favor With All Classes the Country Over.

CANADA IS INVADED

City Fathers Follow Lead of Pupils in Many Jersey Towns.

HYLAN MAY LEAD PARADE

Elephants and Chorus Girls Getting Measured for Big Show Saturday.

The overalls movement, if it does not start a seam or burst its buttons in the exuberance of its exotic growth, threatens to bestride the continent. Economical tods have become epidemic. The disease broke through the international boundary into Canada yesterday.

Clubs dedicated to the simple life and the simpler raiment were organized in St. Thomas, Ont., and in other neighboring communities. One of them carries on its muster roll of constituent members 300 employees of the Michigan Central Railroad resident in Canada. Toronto has formed an "Old Clothes Club."

Having invaded several days ago the sacred precincts of the pulpit, the bench and the journalistic sanctum, the blue jeans fad now is becoming more popular in the schools than are quadratic equations. Prof. Walter Arnold, one of the Latin instructors in the Central High School of Newark, N. J., who has been considered by the co-eds quite a snappy dresser, was the cynosure of all feminine eyes yesterday when he appeared ready for his daily duties attired in a neat but not gaudy suit of blue denim. While the students were in assembly in the morning Prof. Weiner, principal of the school, and Norman Lee, one of the students, spoke publicly in favor of the movement as a protest against the inordinate extravagance of the times.

The young men and boys of the senior class, eighty in all, voted to come to school this morning in overalls, and the entire school attendance of 1,500 students unofficially pledged to follow suit before the end of the week. The *Pilot*, the school paper, most of the editors of which are girls, is committed to the reform.

The boys of the Morris High School of this city to the number of 700 have applied for permission to take part actively in the economy procession to be staged in Manhattan next Saturday, and Chief Boatman's Mate L. A. Moore were set to diving in an attempt to locate the aviator. They were unsuccessful.

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It was reported on the beach that Lieut. Thompson could not have strapped himself into his seat, and those who advanced that theory as a reason for the failure of the flight declared that the machine striking the water would have thrown the body far away from the spot where the wreck was found. The naval officers scouted this suggestion.

Lieut. Thompson was a native of Raleigh, N. C. He was in the Junior class of his rank.

## Judge in Gray Denim

Across the East River, in Queens County, Judge Burt J. Humphrey established a color precedent. He appeared on the bench wearing denim, but instead of being of the prevalent wash blue, it was of a modest dark gray. After court had adjourned, Judge was surrounded by jurors, litigants and court attendants, who overwhelmed him with congratulations and inquiries. After court had adjourned, Judge was surrounded by jurors, litigants and court attendants, who overwhelmed him with congratulations and inquiries.

Charles Schneller, calendar clerk of the Supreme Court, said he was going to start a "patch wearing brigade." He believed in cherishing one's old clothes rather than investing in new overalls and thus jacking up for the workman the price of those utilitarian tods.

British Government, Maurice Connolly explained his failure to reflect the latest masculine mode by saying he had not been able to find any jeans that fit him. He added that he had commissioned Samuel Brock to make a survey on the subject for him. Brock used to be a tailor before politics made inroads upon his sedentary life. Mr. Connolly has a reputation as a thorough reputation as a Beau Brummel.

In Passaic, N. J., members of the editorial and mechanical forces of a daily newspaper all worked in overalls, and Commissioner William A. Road, announced that they would conform to the new fashion beginning to-day. The Junior class of the Passaic High School adopted overalls and called as official garb for the annual Junior "prom" on May 4.

Boston still is the Cradle of Liberty. After the Rev. Louis J. Dunnington, pastor of the Orient Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, had appeared in his pulpit Sunday evening wearing overalls and jumper instead of clerical coat and necktie, more than 200 of his congregation, eager to follow where the shepherd led, signed his "overalls pledge." In the neighboring community of Medford, Mass., the Rev. Robin S. Tuttle wore into his pulpit a creation of white denim which looked like a hesitation between a pair of pajamas and a bleached Palm Beach suit. After having preached his first sermon as pastor of the Hillside church he began the organizing of an overalls and old clothes club.

Saturday's Big Parade. The prospectus for next Saturday's procession in this city—"Economy Parade" it is to be styled officially—is growing like a mushroom in a wet spell. Aaron Rachofsky, who was active in managing the Liberty Loan demonstra-

Continued on Fifth Page.

## Soviet Massacre of 3,000 Denikine Men Reported

BERNE, April 18.—Polish newspapers received here give reports from a Russian source that after the conquest of Rostov and Novorossiysk by the Bolsheviks the Red Army murdered more than 3,000 officers and soldiers of Denikine's army lying in hospitals and prisons of those towns.

## ALLEGED BOOZE BLAST HURTS 8

Strange Explosion Sets Brooklyn House Blaze—2 Unconscious Men Rescued.

SIX FIREMEN INJURED

Policeman Says He Smelled Whiskey and Found Wrecked Still—Owner Arrested.

Six firemen were seriously burned and two other men were slightly hurt last night in a fire, which resulted from the explosion of what the police charge was a whiskey still on the second floor of the three story dwelling and store in 192 Greene street, Brooklyn. The injured firemen are Capt. Frank L. Woods, Lieut. John Leonard and Firemen William Brickey, Charles Scheurenbach, Thomas McGrath and Patrick J. Quirk, all of Engine Company 216, and the other two men hurt are Edward Volkman, owner of the building and proprietor of a saloon on the ground floor, and Charles Slotch, his brother-in-law, of 401 Clarence avenue, Arverne, L. I.

Patrolman Seidenberg of the Greenpoint avenue station was in Greene street about 8:30 o'clock when he heard a tremendous explosion, and the next instant there was a burst of flame from the windows of the building at 192. A moment later a man came to a window, waved his arms and shouted and then fell backward into the fire and smoke, apparently with his clothing on fire.

The policeman turned in a fire alarm and hurried up the stairs. Lying on the floor beside what seemed to be the remains of a very fine homemade whiskey still, he found Volkman and Slotch unconscious and suffering from light burns. Seidenberg procured aid from the neighbors and carried the men to the street, where they were revived.

Followed Scent of Whiskey.

The patrolman then, awaiting the arrival of the firemen, began to investigate the fire. He smelled whiskey, he said later. He followed his nose and he ran right into the room where he had found Volkman and Slotch and found considerable quantities of whiskey and making illicit whiskey. The whiskey, it seemed, had become extremely too strong for the place and the still had exploded. Seidenberg immediately placed Volkman under arrest, charged with violating the Volstead act.

Only one alarm was turned in for the fire and it was answered by Engine Company No. 215, under command of Capt. Frank L. Woods, and Lieut. John Leonard. The fire led several lines of hose into the building, and finally the two officers and four of their men reached the second floor, where the supposed still had exploded. There they turned on the water on, but after only a few moments they were caught in a back draught and were badly burned before firemen of Engine Company 216 could rescue them. They were carried down stairs and taken to the Greenpoint Hospital.

The fire was extinguished after a few moments with only small damage.

## MIGRATORY BIRD ACT HELD TO BE VALID

It Carries Out Treaty With Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The migratory bird act of 1913, designed to carry out provisions of a treaty between this country and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, was held constitutional to-day by the Supreme Court.

The statute was attacked by Missouri authorities, who alleged it interfered with the sovereignty of the State and with the property right of the people of that State.

Justice Holmes, in rendering the majority opinion, declared that "a national interest of very nearly the first magnitude" was involved, and that except for the treaty and the statute there soon might be no birds for any Power to deal with.

"We see nothing in the Constitution that compels the Government to sit by while a food supply is cut off and our crops are destroyed," Justice Holmes said. "It is not sufficient to rely upon the States. The reliance is vain, and were it otherwise the question is whether the United States is forbidden to act. We are of opinion that the treaty and the statute must be upheld."

Continued on Fifth Page.

## HOPE FOR IRISH TO FIND REMEDY SEEN BY GEDDES

Arriving Ambassador Says British Not Resident in Isle Should Leave.

CHIDES AMERICANS TOO

Believes They Should Be Careful Not to Take Part in Solving Problem.

HURRIES TO WASHINGTON

Accompanied by American Wife, and Children Will Follow in Autumn.

Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, new British Ambassador to Washington, tall, lean, smooth shaven and without trace of the austerity that distinguished the pre-war diplomats, arrived yesterday afternoon by the Cunard Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, originally a German steamship. He smilingly bowed to and thanked the camera brigade of eighteen when they got through with him and Lady Geddes, who, being a native American, regarded the proceedings as characteristically Manhattanesque and smiled quite as naturally as her distinguished husband.

Sir Auckland and his party were taken from the steamship at Quarantine by the Coast Guard cutter Calumet shortly after the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria anchored almost within sight of the little church at West New Brighton where, in 1905, the big and cheerful Briton married Isabelle Gamble Ross, resident of the great wooded borough. They commented on the beauty of the happy island splashed with warm sunshine and said they were glad that spring had reached port with them. After they had boarded the cutter Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes were welcomed by Ronald Lindsay, charge d'affaires of the British embassy; H. G. Armstrong, British Consul-General at this port, and Delos W. Cooke, representing Sir Ashley Sparks, of the Cunard Line.

Sir Auckland and his wife stood on the upper deck of the cutter on the trip to the Harge Office landing, enjoying the pleasant breeze. She told reporters she certainly was glad to be home again, regretting that she could spend so little time here in 1916, when she passed through on her way to England. Because of the hot weather in Washington she said she had decided not to bring over her five children, four girls and a boy, until the autumn.

Has Interview Ready Written. Sir Auckland greeted the reporters on the cutter with the remark that he had expected to be asked for an interview and that he had prepared one in typewritten form, which Capt. J. C. Henry of the Ambassador's staff handed to the newspaper men. Sir Auckland said he could add nothing to the statement except some remarks of a personal nature. He was last here in 1916, when he sailed from this port on his way from Canada to England, but as a resident of Canada he had made many visits over the border and felt he was far from a stranger to the United States and its people.

This is Sir Auckland's typewritten expression of his views on some of the big questions affecting the interests of the British Empire:

"On arrival I wish first to say that I look on my appointment as British Ambassador at Washington as the highest honor and privilege which could possibly have been granted to me. I believe that the main hope of world peace rests on the existence of mutual respect and understanding between the people of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is my ambition to help to develop such respect and understanding.

"I do not suggest that even if there were complete understanding of the difficulties of the one nation by the other there would be, in either country, complete agreement in detail with the method of solution which may have received the support of the majority in the other, but at least we should have got rid of suspicion breeding misconceptions.

"For generations England has given sanctuary to representatives of the discontented and the unhappy, the oppressed and the downtrodden. We have listened to harrowing tales of great wrongs and we have been moved to action time and yet time again. We have learned how difficult it is to right a small wrong or even a great and greater and a still more bitter sense of wrong elsewhere.

Improving the Oppressed. "We have learned that to keep peace for that quarter of the human race which owes allegiance to the British Crown imposes a heavy strain upon the material and moral resources of our people. To avoid worse evils than those we seek to remedy it is often necessary to restrict the life of the country. The Minister invites the French trade to restrain from buying in foreign markets all products excepting coal, wool, cotton and agricultural machinery.

"France," said M. Francois-Marcel, "like a convalescent from a serious illness, must be careful of its stomach for some time to come. It must adapt plain foods and shun meats for the time being."

Continued on Third Page.

## ROADS, EXCEPT ERIE, RUN TRAINS CLOSER TO NORMAL; HUDSON TUBES START UP

Grunau and 2 Strike Aids in Jail; Warrants Issued for 25 Others

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, April 19.—John Grunau, chief of the striking yardmen whose "rebellion" tied up the nation's traffic, went to jail in Joliet this afternoon after his third arrest, under guard of Federal agents, as the Government issued twenty-five new warrants for strike leaders in a final effort to stamp out the Red inspiration of the disorder.

Two more strike leaders were placed in jail to-night, including Samuel Cartwright, an organizer for the United Enginemen's Association, and H. A. Daley, an organizer for the enginemen's association. It was indicated that the Government would continue to issue fresh batches of warrants as rapidly as the "outlaws" were able to place new men in power. Grunau was ordered to jail when he appeared before Mr. Clynne and refused to accept his liberty on bail. With nine others he had been summoned to the Federal Building charged with breaking faith with the Federal officials who permitted them their freedom on the promise that they would refrain from any strike activities. "Every one of these men violated his promise," declared Mr. Clynne. "If they did not actually attend and address the larger meetings they secured rooms and directed activities from there. We will place under arrest every one of the strikers who shows open defiance of the Government."

## TORNADOES KILL 17 IN ARKANSAS

One Family Loses Six in Storms That Struck Northwestern Part of State.

BLIZZARDS IN ROCKIES

Sixteen to Thirty Inch Snowfall Reported in Colorado—Trains Stalled.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.—Seventeen deaths and the serious injury of at least a score of other persons so far have been reported from the northwestern part of the State, as wire communication is being restored gradually after the tornadoes that swept over that district last night.

At Harkey Valley seven were killed by the storm; at Cabin Creek a mother and two children were victims; six in one family and another person were killed at Belleville.

Wire communication in the storm district was seriously impaired and it was believed to-night beated advice would increase the number of casualties.

Apparently there were two tornadoes. One twisted through four counties in western Arkansas, while another wrought destruction in one of the northernmost counties of the State. Reports indicate that a tornado cut a winding path about 100 yards wide through the four western counties.

Few details have been received concerning the effects of the northern storm, which was in a hilly, remote section of the State. Many buildings were reported blown down at Leadhill and St. Joe, and several persons were injured, but there have been no reports of fatalities there.

Denver, April 19.—Blizzards that swept over several States in the Rocky Mountain country yesterday and last night had abated considerably to-day. While a light snow still was falling here, in Nebraska and Wyoming the wind, which had been piling the snow in huge drifts blocking railroads and city traffic, had died down.

Several passenger trains stalled in the snow banks last night were dug out early to-day. Three ministers among the passengers on a Union Pacific train stalled near Longmont, Colo., conducted services in one of the cars. A train blocked near Girard, Neb., was released to-day.

Official reports of the local weather bureau said sixteen inches of snow had fallen up to 6 o'clock this morning. Reports from Greeley said thirty inches had fallen there and that drifts on the country highways were as high as ten feet.

Rail traffic in western Nebraska, east of Wyoming and northern Colorado, was at a standstill and thousands of cattle are dying, according to reports received by railroad officials here.

## FRENCH LUXURY BAN HITS SILK HOSIERY

Fruits, Flowers and Jewelry on Barred List of Imports.

PARIS, April 19.—The law placing restrictions on the importation into France of articles of luxury will become effective to-morrow. Among the articles the importation of which is forbidden are natural and artificial flowers from England, fruit from Belgium, feathers purchased from the Antwerp market, and jewelry. Silk stockings from the United States, which have formed a considerable item in imports lately, also are forbidden.

M. Francois-Marcel, Minister of Finance, says the predominant idea of the law was to restrict all goods not absolutely necessary to the life of the country. The Minister invites the French trade to restrain from buying in foreign markets all products excepting coal, wool, cotton and agricultural machinery.

"France," said M. Francois-Marcel, "like a convalescent from a serious illness, must be careful of its stomach for some time to come. It must adapt plain foods and shun meats for the time being."

"Scandal," the most diverting comedy in town, is at the 39th St. Theatre.—Ad.

## HITCHCOCK TO DEFEAT BRYAN

Democratic Politicians Hear Senator Will Capture Nebraska Delegation To-day.

IT MEANS WET VICTORY

Will Help Movement to Have Beer and Wine Plan in Party Platform.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 19.—Confidential information from Nebraska received in Washington by Democratic politicians to-night indicates that Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.) in all probability will win the Democratic State delegation to the San Francisco convention at the primary election to-morrow. If this is correct it means the defeat of William J. Bryan, who is a candidate for delegate, and will add great impetus to the movement in favor of a beer and light wine plank in the Democratic platform.

The result of the Nebraska primary is of unusual interest to Democratic politicians at headquarters here, more even than the fight which is being waged in Georgia between Attorney-General Palmer and Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.), admittedly a contest between pro-Wilson and anti-Wilson elements in the party. There is little information on what may be expected in Georgia, where the primary election also is to be held to-morrow. Both the Palmer and the Smith forces insist that they will be victorious.

In Nebraska, however, the result is regarded as a showdown on the wet and dry question, and it will foreshadow to what extent that matter will be an issue in the national campaign to-morrow.

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